(c) Upto March 31, 1994, a sum of Rs. 3,74,78,150/- has been spent on promotion and publicity of the presumptive tax scheme;

(d) The revenue collection figures under the presumptive tax scheme are not maintained state-wise; they are maintained by Chief Commissioner of income tax regionwise. The details maintained by the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, region-wise regarding collection of presumptive tax during 1993-94 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details regarding region-wise collection of presumptive tax during 1993-94

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Provisional
Bombay	68
Calcutta	46
Delhi	148
Madras	68
Bangalore	301
Bhopal	23
Cochin	25
Chandigarh	631
Patna	92
Lucknow	37
Hyderabad	657
Ahmedabad	96
Jaipur	124
Kanpur	29
Pune	193
Total :	2538

Tax Holiday for Industrial Units in U.P.

5460. SHRI MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI :
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whetner it is fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government has approached the Central Government for tax holiday to industrial unit in the hill districts of the State, under Section 80(1) A of the Income Tax Act; if so, what are the details and what action has been taken to grant the facility; and

(b) if no action has been taken, what are the difficulties and by when this facility would be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received several representations in which requests have been made for granting tax holiday for units set up in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Finance Bill, 1994 contains a proposal for extending the tax holiday under section 80-IA to industrial units set up in very backward districts to be notified on the basis of a uniform set of criteria. The matter of laying down uniform set of criteria and of identifying backward districts on the basis of those criteria, is entrusted to a Group. Letters have been written to State Governments for furnishing data on various economic and social indicators district-wise. Notification of the backward districts will be issued soon after the Group receives data from all the States concerned.

(b) in view of the above, question does not arise.

Computerisation of Banks

5461. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started the first fully computerised branch of the Syndicate Bank in New Delhi recently?

(b) what is the total number of bank branches which are fully computerised in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are in favour of complete change over to fully computerise all the bank branches in the country in the near future or in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY) : (a) The following branches of Syndicate Bank in New Delhi are fully computerised :—

Nehru Place
South Block

Transport Bhawan
Vayu Bhawan

(b) At present, there are 47 branches of public sector banks which are fully computerised. State-wise break up is given below:

Andhra Pradesh	1
Delhi	11
Gujarat	2
Karnataka	4
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	21
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	4
West Bengal	2

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that selection of branches for full computerisation depends on voucher load, volume and complexity of business. RBI are in favour of full computerisation of only those branches in the 30 important cities which have a daily average workload of 750 vouchers or more. Recently, Indian Banks' Association have reached an agreement with the employees' unions of banks which provide that branches in metro/urban aras having a daily workload of 750 vouchers or more could be fully computerised during the next three years. It is estimated that about 3800 branches of public sector banks will be eligible for computerisation under the recent agreement. Besides, some specialised branches in the areas of foreign exchange, industrial finance, clearing and reconciliation, etc., are also likely to be computerised.

Customs Duty on Cancer Cure Rediation Machines

5462. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have removed exemption of Customs duty on import of Cancer cure radiation machines by the charitable hospitals in the present Budget.

(b) whether as per Health Ministry, there are 17 lakh active cancer patients in India, and this figure require 800 such machines, whereas the number of such machines available in the country is around 170 only;

(c) whether there is an urgent need to such machines;

(d) whether in present budget duty @ 40 percent basic, and 14 percent CVD has been imposed on the import of such machines;

(e) whether import of requisite number of machines requires estimated expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs to pay Customs duty;

(f) whether Government consider sympathetically to allow Custom free import of such machines through Charitable hospitals too, besides Government Hospitals; and

(g) by what time decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) In this year's budget, full custom duty exemption available to specified charitable hospitals for import of medical equipments has been withdrawn. However, specified medical equipments can now be imported at a duty of 15% without any countervailing duty. Duty exemption on imports by Government Hospitals and on imports of life saving and sight saving equipments by all is continuing.

(b) According to information available with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, there are 17 lakh active cancer patients in India. For every million population, one cancer cure Radiation Machine is required. Taking the population of our country at about 90 cores, about 900 such machines are required. At present approximately 180 such machines are available in our country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Certain cancer equipments as are covered under Notification No. 65/88-Customs attract a total import duty of 15%. Other machines for treatment of cancer will be generally subjected to an import duty of 40 percent basic and 10 percent countervailing duty (total 54 percent). The amount of customs duty will depend upon the value of the imported machine.

(f) and (g) The matter is under consideration. whether such machines can be allowed free of customs duty generally.